

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.THE DAILY HERALD, published every
day in the year. Four cents per copy. An-
nual subscription price \$12.NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—On and
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HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STREET.Subscriptions and Advertisements will be
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Volume XXXIX.....No. 343

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45
P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.PARK THEATRE,
Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second
streets.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.
Mr. John T. Raymond. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30
P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.BOOTH'S THEATRE,
corner Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue.—MASKS
AND FACES, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss Kate
Field. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.—RIP VAN WINKLE, Mr.
Jefferson.ROMAN HIPPODROME,
Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue.—Afternoon and
evening, at 2 and 8 P. M.WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, between Third and Fourth streets.—THE
CAT IN THE HAT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.
Mr. John T. Raymond. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Fifth and Sixth streets.—WILD
CAT NED, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Warm Spring
Indians. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
Twenty-eighth street and Fifth avenue.—THE HEART OF
MIDWINTER, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss
Fanny Davidson. Mr. Fisher. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.—
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, Mr. Fisher.ROBINSON HALL,
Twenty-sixth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.—
Variety, at 8 P. M.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE,
West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO
MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Dan
Bryant. Matinee at 2 P. M.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,
Broadway, between Third and Fourth streets.—VARIETY,
at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO
MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee
at 2 P. M.MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE,
CAMILLE, at 8 P. M. Miss Clara Morris. Matinee
at 2 P. M.GLOBE THEATRE,
Broadway, between Fifth and Sixth streets.—VARIETY,
at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.GERMAN THEATRE,
Fourth street.—ULTIMO, at 8 P. M.STEINWAY HALL,
Fourth street.—MACCABEE'S ENTERTAINMENT,
at 8 P. M. and 10:30 P. M.LYCEUM THEATRE,
Fourth street and Sixth avenue.—LA FILLE DE
MADAME ANGOT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Miss
Emily Soldene. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.WOOD'S MUSEUM,
Broadway, corner of Third and Fourth streets.—THREE THIEVES
AND A LITTLE RIFLE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.
Matinee at 2 P. M.AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Third avenue, between Sixth and Sixth-and-a-half
streets.—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
No. 568 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30
P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.NEW YORK STADI THEATRE,
Bowery—German Opera House—FLORIAN MAUR, at 8
P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss Lina May.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Saturday, Nov. 21, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities
are that the weather to-day will be colder and
clearing.WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock mar-
ket was dull and featureless. The fluctuations
were comparatively small. Gold remained
firm at 111½ and 111½, and money on call loans
found use at 34 and 4 per cent.RUSSIA wishes a new international code, but
Great Britain does not.RAPID TRANSIT.—The latest proposition is
that of another horse railroad on Third
avenue.WORSE THAN THE KU-KLUX.—The "Molly
Maguires" of Pennsylvania, if half that is re-
ported against them as outlaws is true.A SAVING OF MILLIONS will be secured to
the State and to the city treasury in the spe-
cial legislation and lobby jobs cut off by the
constitutional amendments.WINTER EAST AND WEST.—Heavy snows in
the Rocky Mountains warn all concerned that
in those regions the winter has set in. As will
be seen by our despatches to-day, the snow
has also reached the Atlantic seaboard.POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL has visited
Boston, and we publish to-day his speech be-
fore the Board of Trade and his com-
plimentary remarks about the Hub of the Uni-
verse.THE FURTHER REPORTS of the recent hurri-
cane in Jamaica show that the desolation of
the island was terrible and that starvation
threatens the people. Here is a proper field
for American generosity.PEACE.—Prince Gortschakoff, on parting
with Prince Bismarck at Berlin, after a long
conference between them, expressed his opin-
ion that peace would prevail in Europe for
many years. We hope so; but the prophe-
cies of princes are not to be relied on.FRENCH REPUBLICANS.—A solid union of
the republicans in the French Assembly is
advised by M. Louis Blanc, but the difficulties
of effecting it are very great. France has
four or five different kinds of republicans,
who have not been able thus far to agree upon
a policy.AN OUTRAGE IN SYRIA.—That an armed
body of men should violate an American Mis-
sion in Syria is surprising, even though in that
country religious prejudice is so strong. Mr.
Baker, our Minister to Turkey, has complained
of this outrage to the Grand Vizier, and is
promised that ample satisfaction shall be
made.Why President Grant Ought to
Change His Cabinet.

We cannot undertake to decide as a ques-
tion of ethics whether it is justifiable for
members of a government to make a flat
denial of facts surreptitiously divulged, but
there have been examples enough of such
denials to prove that it is not a very uncom-
mon practice among public men. The legiti-
mate possessors of official secrets feel bound
to guard them, especially in cases where they
relate to projects merely under consideration
but not yet fully decided upon, and intended
to be kept entirely from the public knowledge
if the projects should not succeed. The Von
Armin prosecution is a signal instance of the
resolute jealousy with which government
secrets are protected, and if the documents in
question should be recovered we presume
Prince Bismarck would make no scruple of
contradicting the awkward parts of their con-
tents if they should afterwards gain cur-
rency on the wings of rumor. Whether
our government would feel at equal liberty
to deny facts which nobody possesses
documents to prove is a point we will not dis-
cuss; for a purpose that has miscarried is of
as little public consequence as if it had never
been formed. The recent emphatic denials at
Washington make it certain that General
Grant has no present intention of calling Mr.
Washburne home, and it is all the same to
the country whether he had such a purpose
and abandoned it, or whether the step was
never in contemplation. In either case, it is
equally a matter of regret that so wise a
course is not to be adopted.

The reasons for reconstructing the Cabinet
are so solid that President Grant ought to
weigh them. The democratic party naturally
deprecates such a change, as it does every
movement calculated to lift up the republican
party after its prostrating defeat. The demo-
cratic press has accordingly attempted to
show that the President would gain nothing
by changing his advisers and has tried to
blunt the force of the arguments founded on English analogy.
It is said that in our political
system the Cabinet officers are mere secre-
taries of the President, subject to his direc-
tion, and that, as their duties are all pre-
scribed by law, it makes no real difference
who performs them. But are not the British
Ministers also secretaries of the Queen and
subject to her orders? Are not their duties
prescribed by acts of Parliament? Is she not
as free, by the laws of the realm, to appoint
and dismiss them at pleasure as our President
is to appoint and dismiss the members of his
Cabinet? It is not true that our heads of de-
partments are personally responsible only to
the President; they are responsible to the
laws, to Congress, subject to prosecution and
penalties by the action of the judiciary, and
to impeachment and removal from office by
the two houses. It is only a custom and not
a law which forces a Ministry to retire when
it forfeits public confidence, the strictly legal
authority of the Queen to continue them
afterward being as perfect as that of the Presi-
dent to continue his Cabinet. If the
British practice had nothing but custom
to recommend it it would deserve little
respect; but it is a custom founded
on good sense, and is, therefore, worthy of
free country. The art of government in
free countries is the art of controlling public
opinion; public opinion, through forms more
or less circuitous, being the governing force
in all countries really free. Yet it is not wise
to let a government drit at the mercy of sud-
den gusts of popular passion, which needs to
be checked by elements of permanence and
stability. In Great Britain the elements of
stability are the hereditary throne and House
of Lords; in this country the fixed tenure of
office of the President and Senate. When a
new party carries the elections in England its
sphere of influence is limited by the fact that
no law can be passed or repealed without the
concurrence of the irremovable Lords any
more than it can in this country without the
concurrence of the Senate; and yet it is expe-
dient to pacify public sentiment by changes
in the personnel of the administration which
evince a respectful deference to the public
will and a recognition of its right to ultimate
control. Such changes operate as a safety
valve to abate the explosive force of
popular passions. Everybody must see that
the violence of opposition would be greatly
intensified in Great Britain if the people were
not afforded the visible evidence of their power
which is given by an immediate change of the
Ministry when the country has recorded its
verdict against it. It is no wonder that the
democratic party of this country is unwilling
the President should weaken and disarm hos-
tile public sentiment by such concessions as
would be implied in a prompt reorganization
of his Cabinet. But opposition from demo-
cratic sources should convince the President
that such a change would be for his own in-
terest and that of his party.

He is admittedly told that he would merely
"play President" if he had a stronger Cabinet.
But did Washington merely "play President"
when Jefferson and Hamilton held the two
chief places under him? Did Lincoln "play
President" when his Cabinet consisted of the
foremost statesmen of the republican party?
It is absurd, or rather in the present case it
is invidious to flatter the President with the
idea that his official advisers ought to be
mere instruments, like the staff
officers of a general. It would doubtless
be a good thing for the democratic
party for President Grant to continue to act
on that idea, since nothing tends so strongly
to bring his administration into contempt.
If it is of little consequence whom the Presi-
dent has for advisers, the opposition has in-
dulged in a great deal of unnecessary invec-
tive against Williams, Boutwell, Richardson,
Creswell and Robeson. The adversaries of
the President, who have made so much politi-
cal capital out of these assaults, would be too
glad to have him keep his administration
within range of the same destructive batteries.
What a beautiful change of heart the demo-
cratic press has undergone when it advises
the President not to dismiss Attorney General
Williams, on the ground that if he had an
able, high minded lawyer in the Department
of Justice he could only "play President" in
that department! Attorney General Williams
has, all of a sudden, become as dear to the
democratic party as Southern outrages and
the White League have always been to that
model officer. A new Cabinet, strong in abil-
ity, strong in public confidence and respect,
strong to influence legislation and harmonize

the republicans, would check the career and
lower the hopes of the exultant democracy,
and it is quite natural that they should be-
littie its importance and try to enlist the Presi-
dent's pride against it.

But the Herald gives him impartial, disin-
terested advice. It has no motive but the
public good; it would as willingly see the
country well governed by one political party
as by the other. But as the democratic party
can by no possibility govern the country at
all, either well or ill, for the ensuing two
years and a half, it is a matter of great public
interest that the republicans should promptly
learn the uses of adversity and do their best
to wisely bridge over the dangerous interval
while legislation will stand at a deadlock be-
tween the republican Senate and democratic
House, and the President can expect none of
his recommendations to be adopted, the bad
ones being certain to be rejected because
they are bad and the good ones because the
democrats will not permit the republican
party to have the credit of them. All patriots
have reason to feel solicitude for the imbeci-
lity of the government during this period,
and the Herald would fain have the republi-
can party improve the golden opportunity
which remains to it between now and the
4th of March to put public affairs on such a
basis that they may go through the two years
of inevitable deadlock and divided councils
without detriment to great interests.
Moreover, we look upon the republican
party with the sentiments which every patriot
ought to feel towards a great historical party
which conducted the country successfully
through the most dangerous and momentous
crisis in our annals, and we should be sincerely
sorry to see it go out of power covered with
odium and disgrace. It will retain complete
authority over every department of the gov-
ernment for nearly four months, and no wise
act of legislation which it may confer on the
country in this interval can be reversed by its
opponents during the subsequent two years
while it will control the Senate. But unless
it makes the most of this long respite the
republican party is irretrievably doomed.

The great point of all is for General Grant
to promptly construct a Cabinet of such po-
litical weight and moral ascendancy that the
President's recommendations can be carried
through Congress, as Hamilton's fiscal mea-
sures were under Washington and Chase's
under Lincoln, and that the administration
may not be fatally damaged, as it has been of
late, by well founded attacks on the heads
of departments. The democratic party
does not want such a change, because it would
cause an ominous cloud to gather over its
brightening prospects; but the President
would do an exceedingly foolish thing if he
were to please the democrats in this particu-
lar. He is a far weaker man than we ever
supposed him if he permits them to practice
on his vanity by telling him that he would
merely "play President" if he were to replace
his Cabinet of staff officers by a Cabinet of
statesmen.

The occasion justifies us in repeating our
respectful advice to Secretary Fish, who holds
the key of the situation. It is as consistent
with his self-respect to resign as it was with
Gladstone to resign when the English elec-
tions went against the liberals. The other
members of the Cabinet would be forced to
follow him, which would give the President
an opportunity to foil and disappoint the
democrats, and infuse fresh life, hope, vigor
and confidence into the depressed and humi-
liated republican party. Mr. Fish's fellow
citizens of New York would be proud to see
him act a noble and magnanimous part on so
great an occasion.

City Debts—Paris and New York.

The municipality of Paris is about to put
on the market, on the credit of that city, a
loan of 200,000,000 francs, or \$52,000,000,
and the national government urges the project
and uses its influence with the city authori-
ties to insure the issue, to which there has
been some opposition in the City Council.
Already the debt of the city of Paris is
1,800,000,000 francs, and with the pro-
jected issue it will be, therefore, upwards of
two milliards, or \$412,000,000. Here is a
burden of obligation that may well make us
look upon our own city debt as a mere bagatelle.
Debt everywhere, of course, runs up
taxation, and the rate consequently, of popu-
lar expenditure; but even the enormous debt
above stated has not made life so difficult to
the poor in the French capital as it has been
made here by our \$150,000,000 and our differ-
ent habits. One reason for the very different
relation of the people to the debt in the re-
spective cities is that in Paris they have ob-
tained something tangible for their money,
while here great expenditures—except in the
single case of the Central Park—have secured
no advantage to the wellbeing of the people,
but have only cultivated theft and political
corruption. Paris now proposes to spend
millions on public improvement—to accept a
burden of 13,000,000 francs annually for sev-
enty-five years, in addition to her other
enormous burdens, to add to the advantages
and enjoyments of municipal life; but New
York, with far more urgent demands for pub-
lic improvement, dare not put her hand in
her pocket, because she apprehends that she
will not help the people and will only enrich
a new horde of thieves.

ENGLAND AT THE VATICAN.—For some time
past England has had a diplomatic represen-
tative at the Vatican. It has been announced
that this officer will be withdrawn. Mr. Dis-
raeli probably desires to rival Mr. Gladstone
in his bid for Protestant sympathies.

THE WAR IN CUBA.—The bulletins from
Havana, under date of the 18th inst., which
we publish in the Herald to-day, go to prove
that the insurgent war against the Spanish
power in Cuba is being prosecuted with un-
ceasing activity. The rebels are in force at
every available point. They are vigilant and
daring in their action in the field. The
Spaniards fight with their accustomed bravery
and tenacity. It appears, however, as if the
island guerillas are brave as the bravest of the
European troops of the line, and it is, conse-
quently, difficult to strike a balance of profit
and loss. Incendiary, daily alarm, assault
on villages and death are of almost hourly
occurrence in Cuba. Civilization may, per-
haps, inquire how long?

CONVERSIONS OF Catholic priests to Protes-
tantism seem to be popular just now. Father
Jaquet, of Baltimore, is the latest ex-
ample.

Economy and Enterprise.

The real estate owners of the city justly
complain of the heavy taxation imposed upon
them for the expenses of the city government.
But their dissatisfaction is excited more by
the lack of enterprise and liberality in the
management of public affairs than by the
amount of money they are called upon to pay
at the Tax Receiver's office. They would be
willing to pay exorbitant taxes if they were im-
posed for the purpose of making great public
improvements which would in the end en-
hance the value of property and yield a return
for the investment. But they are not willing
to pay three per cent on their property for
taxes while the progress of the city is blocked
and while the mountain of debt continues to
rise higher and higher. A large property
owner stated before the legislative Committee
on Taxation, last Monday evening, that
"the system of docks started by Gen-
eral McClellan would have been twenty
millions a year advantage to this city, and the
whole estimated expense of them was only
about twenty million dollars; but Comptroller
Green has fought against this as he has against
every improvement that was going to return
money to the city." This sounds the key-
note of the property owners' complaint. Give
them well considered public improvements
that will benefit the city and they are ready to
pay for them without a murmur. Tax them
for the benefit of scheming politicians and in-
triguing heads of departments and they very
properly object.

The present rate of taxation imposed upon
the city breaks down the value of real estate
as an investment. Say that a citizen owns
a house for renting, for which he has
paid thirty thousand dollars and is assessed
twenty thousand. He cannot get more than
two thousand one hundred dollars a year rent
at the outside. His account stands as fol-
lows:—

Taxes on \$20,000 at three per cent.....	\$600
Repairs, one-half per cent.....	100
Decay, two per cent.....	400
Losses, insurance, &c.....	150
Total.....	\$1,500
Rent.....	2,100
Annual excess.....	\$600

The thirty thousand dollars invested in city
bonds or other securities at seven per cent
would realize two thousand one hundred dol-
lars a year. Hence the owner of the house
loses by the investment one thousand five
hundred dollars a year. Against this he has
only a set-off of the probable increase in the
value of his lot, which, under our recent city
management, is not a very promising one.
When the same calculation is applied to
some stores which bear fancy valuations the
result is more adverse to the owner of the
property. The only remedy to be hoped for
is in the practice of strict economy in the
public departments. The evil of running the
departments in the political or personal inter-
est of the person or persons at their head is a
legacy of the old ring; but the inheritance
has not been neglected by poor Mr. Have-
meyer's appointees and friends. To-day there
is as much disposition to turn the city offices
to personal advantage as there was under the
system that prevailed prior to 1871. The
Finance Department is an asylum for the polit-
ical lazzaroni who will swear fealty to its head.
It could be honestly conducted at an annual
cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dol-
lars. It receives in the Tax Levy of 1875,
under the estimate of the Board of Appoint-
ment, three hundred thousand dollars. Not
a single department has been reduced more
than a trifle from last year's appropriation,
except those of Charities and Correction,
Police, Fire and Education. The first three
have not been reduced sufficiently. The Board
of Education has been allotted quite enough
money to render any reduction of the salaries
of teachers unnecessary, if the School Com-
missioners will perform their duties honestly
and get rid of the fancy professors, male and
female, who are now employed in the public
schools against public policy and in violation
of the intent of the common school laws. The
Aldermen should have reduced every depart-
ment to a business basis. The estimate for
next year should be three or four millions
less than the estimate for the present year.
As passed by the Board of Apportionment it
is two million dollars higher. In the inter-
ests of the property owners and of the city
this scandalous squandering of the public
money should cease, and Mayor Wickham
should initiate the new régime by using his
influence to secure a reduction of taxation for
next year.

The Extra Session.

Many of the democratic papers, and others
like the *Evening Post*, of this city, not demo-
cratic, are urging the expediency of an extra
session of the incoming Congress. It is pro-
posed that a bill be passed by the present
Congress calling the new one together on the
4th of next March. The power to do this
exists, and during Mr. Johnson's adminis-
tration it was exercised. But then the House
and Senate were opposed to the President,
and they made their sessions continuous in
order to watch him. On the other hand, the
President and the republican party are now
in power, and they will naturally not bring
that power to an end by calling the demo-
cratic House to Washington. The democrats
will come soon enough, and the President
as a party man can hardly be expected to
summon them before they are due.

There is one argument, however, that might
be made in favor of the extra session. If
one thing is clearer than another it is
that, the voice of the people having
spoken, the representatives of the people
should be heard without any delay. In Eng-
land, when Disraeli was victorious, he came
into power immediately. Here a year must
elapse before the expressed will of the ballot
takes effect. This is one of the anomalies of
our system that should be considered in the
proposed constitutional convention of peace
and reconstruction. If the President and his
party were wise they would summon Con-
gress and challenge the simplest criticism.
This would be a patriotic and brave act;
but it is rather too much to expect.

A NEW POLITICAL PARTY is said to be in
process of organization in Massachusetts to
take the place of the republican party if it
can, or of the liberal republican party if it
can do better. It does not appear, however,
that General Butler is in the movement.

OF THE NEW LUNATIC ASYLUM at Morris-
town, N. J., and its inspection by the officials
of the State government, we give to-day a
complete report.

The President and Political Rumors.

Rumors about the republican party are not
quite as numerous as its voters, yet the re-
ports concerning it are in natural proportion
to its losses. Nobody asks what the demo-
cratic party is going to do, unless it is whether
it will urge the one term amendment or
investigate the records of the ad-
ministration; but every one is curious
to know what will be the course of
the republican politicians. They have come
suddenly into unexpected possession of a tre-
mendous defeat, and the question is, "What
will they do with it?" It has had many con-
tradictory answers; but everybody is agreed that
republicanism must do something to regain its
supremacy or pass into political history with
the whigs, the free soilers, the federalists and
the other great parties which are now but
splendid memories and traditions.

President Grant is reported to have said,
some months ago, that it was time for the re-
publican party to unload. His advice would
have been better received had his example
been more effective. The only unloading
that we are aware the republican party
has done is that of several hundred thou-
sand voters in the late elections. It got rid
of these very easily, and its principal anxiety
appears to be to get them back. Every one
expects an effort of this kind to be
made, and the administration is naturally
looked to for leadership. This expectation
gives color to the rumors that yesterday were
prevailing in political circles that a thorough
reorganization of the party had been deter-
mined upon by President Grant, after a con-
sultation with Governor Dix, Thurlow Weed
and Senator Conkling. We have been unable
to trace this report to an authentic
source, but it is certainly not unlikely
that such a movement in this State is
contemplated. Changes might be made with
advantage in the personnel of the office-hold-
ers, and that they will be made seems to be
the substance of the political rumors which
are elsewhere printed. But merely to change
men without changing policy would be useless.
The republican party needs a change of heart.
Like the rest of sinners, it cannot be saved
unless it is born again.

The reform the President is expected to
make should not begin in New York, but in
Washington. When the woodman fells a tree
he does not begin at the branches, but with
the trunk. The belief that it is the intention
of General Grant to make important
changes is founded on the knowledge
of the public that he cannot main-
tain the administration as it is. People
look for a complete reorganization of the Cab-
inet with almost as much confidence as they
look for the rising of the sun, for it is a
fundamental measure upon which the success
of all others must depend. Our Washington
despatches intimate the likelihood that the
President will offer Mr. Blaine a seat in the
Cabinet, and as a leading republican his ap-
pointment might give satisfaction to the party.
But, whether Mr. Blaine becomes Postmaster
General or Mr. Washburne the Secre-
tary of State, and no matter who may
be chosen for the other places, one
thing is sure, that to reform the Cabinet is
a compulsory duty upon the President if he
desires to continue as the head of the republi-
can party. While it was successful he could
command the party, but in its present condi-
tion of defeat, distrust and discontent, we are
greatly mistaken if he does not find that he
must obey the stern political necessities of the
hour.

Mr. Tilden's Speech.

That was a beautiful speech of Mr. Tilden's.
There was the true "happy father" spirit of
the old comedies all through it—a calm, be-
nignant elevation of soul. One cannot help
feeling that if Mr. Tilden had died when he
made this speech it would have been a happy
death. Not that we wish Mr. Tilden to die,
by any means. We desire to see him actually
Governor and happily married and settled,
and to have an opportunity of supporting him
for the Presidency if so minded. But it is so
rarely that we see so much elevation of soul
in a public speech that we note it as a happy
omen of the good times coming.

A benevolent and successful candidate for
high honors, standing on a chair alongside of
a table burdened with champagne and par-
tridges, and addressing a crowd of chattering,
cheering young men, will be pardoned a cer-
tain haziness of rhetoric. The best thing that
a cautious orator could say at such a time
would be that he hoped all the young men
before him would remember that they owed
it to society to take office, and thus elevate
our politics. This is what Mr. Tilden did
say, and he was tremendously cheered. There
is nothing that compliments the young poli-
tician more than to tell him he is needed in
public life. It would not surprise us to learn
that the Governor, upon his arrival at Albany,
found the whole Young Men's Democratic
Club waiting for him, ready to take him at his
word and sacrifice themselves to public sta-
tion.

We read Mr. Tilden's speeches curiously
because we have him in a kind of special keep-
ing. We mean to exact from him as the leader
of the democracy a severe accountability. We
want him to redeem the promises he and his
party have made. The first promise is civil
service reform in New York. For years and
years the whole system of appointments to
office in our municipal government has been
shamelessly inefficient and corrupt. Let this
come to an end. Let Mr. Tilden show us what
the democracy will do in Washington by what
they do in New York. It is too soon for our
new Governor to act, but he could make a
speech on the subject. Let us have an ex-
pression of his opinion as to civil service re-
form in New York. It will act as a rallying
cry to the country.

WE CANNOT UNDERSTAND this story about
the English bishops going to Rome to have
special rules made for them to control their
relations to the civil power. We are in-
formed that they mean to ask to be relieved
from the restrictions imposed upon Catholic
bishops on the Continent. We cannot under-
stand the nature of the "restrictions" of
which they complain, but it will not aid the
Catholic cause in the present controversy to
have English subjects, even if they are pre-
lates, asking counsel of a foreign pontiff as to
their obedience to the civil law. It is very
certain that there has been and will be un-
usual agitation in England on this subject,
and it is an agitation the result of which no
one can foresee. There is no question that so

moves the passions of men as a religious
strife, and England responds to Germany in
the fierce earnestness with which she encoun-
ters the power of the Church of Rome. The
letter of Gladstone is an unusual proceeding,
likewise the arrest of Count Arnim. A
controversy marked with this acrimony looks
dark for the peace of Europe.

What Peter B. Would Have Done.

John Kelly, the new boss, has shown how
much of a boss he really is by his manage-
ment of the case of Dick Croker. Dick was
John's friend and of course John was bound
to stand by Dick. But John has managed so
badly that Dick is in jail and he will be tried for
his life under an uncomfortable pressure of
public opinion.

Now, if Peter B. had been boss, how differ-
ently all would have been managed! He
would have had Dick arrested, and articles in
the newspapers about "the majesty of the
law knowing neither friend nor foe." Then
he would have had him bailed for a hundred
thousand dollars or so, or, if bail would not be
wise, he would have had him locked up in
one of the sumptuous Tombs cells, with
relays of the "boys" to "keep him company."
Then he would have had "a speedy trial" and
the jury would have acquitted Dick. There
would have been no scandal, no noise, no popu-
lar indignation, and the sympathy would
have gradually turned toward Dick, as it does
to a man in jail.

But Kelly, by making himself coroner, po-
liceman, detective, magistrate and general
bustbody, has led people to fear that there is
a job behind it all. And so Dick will have a
hard time.

Peter B.'s strong point when a friend
tripped was the jury. He never bothered
about the Coroner. It would be well for John
to open cable correspondence with Peter B.
It will cost money, but we think it would
pay.

John should know one thing: that the
people regard any interference with justice as
the Israelites regarded the touching of the ark
in the temple.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS.—Mr. Strakosch re-
ceives from one of our correspondents quite
an acute criticism upon his views in relation
to the amusements the public ought to have
on Sunday. This great question, it must be
remembered, is not a new one; really it dates
back to the time when Christianity first came
into conflict with the strict Mosaic law, and it
has been in numerous ways decided in this
country, of late years, by public opinion. But
it has never been discussed with so much
energy and earnestness as now, and we trust
the agitation will be productive of good. To-
morrow we shall print additional contribu-
tions which ably deal with the principles and
the expediency of this important social topic.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.